moden, has apparently fallen cuttrely from the public

Suppose Mr. Cox should slip into that chair after all, what would Fernande Wood dot Would be leave politics and join Moody and Sankey 1 The demand for Gen. Schenck's removal is

ond and strong, but the Waite House walls are so dread fully thick, it is doubtful if the President has heard it yet. Ex-Gov. Warmoth predicts Mr. Kerr's election to the Speakership because the South is in his favor. He says the Louisiana delegation will vote solidly for him.

Carl Schurz receives this alluring call to the "Hub" from The Boston Herald: "What a great thing it would be if Carl Schurz would take up his residence in Massachusetts, and let us send him to the Senate next year! It is said that he likes Beston very much, and could be easily made to feel at home here."

The Virginia Legislature, which meets on Monday next, is to choose a United Sintes Senator to succeed Mr. John W. Johnston, whose term expires in 1877. Mr. Johnston is a prominent candidate for reelen tion, and his chief competitor is Mr. John Goode. Other candidates are ex-Gov. and Congressman Gilbert C. Walker, Gov. Kemper, Alex. H. H. Sinari, Judge Stepice ex-Gev. Smith, ex-Gov. Letcher, J. Randolph Tucket Major John W. Daniel, Judge Crump, and John T. Harris An absurd rumor attributing to Mr. David A. Wells the assertion that "Gov. Tilden had weakened on the currency question since election," is contradicted authoritatively by The Prening Post, which says the Gov-

Very probably Mr. Blaine did not expect much support from Democrats for his proposed Constitu-tional amendment, and certainly be is not getting it. The Democrats labor under the same embarrassment in dealing with this question that they suffered in this State last Fail when asked to adopt word for word the Republican plank on the school question. They have no objection to it themselves, but they cannot afford to irrithe Church, which in many places furnishes twothirds of thoir voters. The latest Democratic attack any high and influential quarter) Mr. Blaine's proposal which we have from The Buffulo Courier "The suggested amendment must be regarded as a we and blundering proposition. It prohibits the States from doing what no one has attempted yet to do-to create an doing what no one has attempted yet to do—to create at established church and to prevent the free exercise or religion—while at the same time such a provision work not be an obstacle to special privileges and religious tests. It would not affect the outrageous provision of the New-Hampshire Constitution, under which no per con can hold the office of Governor, Senator, or Representative unless he conforms to same denomination or Protestantism. In fact, the amendment would after nothing and settle nothing. It will certainly not important to the conformation of the Richards and legis nothing and settle nothing. It will certainly not in prove the record of Mr. Blaine as a statesman and legi-

The Congressman who gets through Chicago on his way to Washington without being "interviewed" is a lucky man. The hotels swarm with reporters, and the moment a Congressman puts his name on the register his doom is scaled. The Chicago Times' reporter secured two victims on Wednesday. Mr. Whiting of the IXth Hilmois District said he should vote for the most protwo victims on Wednesday. pounced bard-money man for Speaker, and should favor an early roturn to specie payment. 'He considered the n of commercial value to be above all law, an did not believe an act of Congress could make an iron or a paper dollar equal to a gold one. Mr. Sampson of the Vith Iowa District, a Republican, believed Mr. Kerr be elected Speaker, and thought Iowa Repub-Heans spoke of Mr. Blaine as a Presidential candidate more frequently than of any one else. Senator Cameron of Wisconsin told a Post and Mail reporter that he thought Mr. Keer would be Speaker, that the Resumption act would be unchanged, and that Mr. Blaine had the best chance for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Of Mr. Blaine, he said: "Blaine is a spleadid usan, and would make a good President. He is a man of wonder-ful good sense, and during the coming session he will make an admirable leader. He is a man that is straight-forward, has a mind of his own, and cannot be easily influenced. He is very popular, and will increase that popularity this Winter greatly." Mr. Keer would be Speaker, that the Resumption act

#### THE SPEAKERSHIP.

ve is a high-toned contest at Washington which commands thither the services of John Morrissey. Even Fernando Wood might well desire to be drawn out of that crowd.—(Boston Journal (Rep.)

The Democrats have a fine chance to tip over there own apple-east at Washington, this Winter. The election of Sam Randall to the Speakership will be prefly are indication that they are going to improve in 18pringfield Republican (Ind.)

still have faith that, should the choice not fall upon Mr. Cox, Mr. Kerr will be the man. As be tween these two gentlemen no mistake can be made. The selection of Mr. Randall would be most unfortunate for the Democratic party.—(Syracuse Courier (Dem.)

Possibly Mr. Randall's election might not de besief hir, bandanies election highe hot de-braic the party standing, although we ourselves be sit would. But Mr. Kerr's election will at once up he party in the estimation of the people and indicate tradual increase in strength of the best elements in arry, and those alone can save it from disaster and it viotory sgain.—[Troy Press (Dem.)]

Mr. Lamar of Mississippi arrived to-day. He aken hold of the canvass in favor of Mr. Randa great read. He remarked to-day that while the elec-of United States Senator from his State, and fo tion of United States Senator from his State, and for which he is a candidate, is only four days off, he esteemed the election of Eandall to be Speaker of paramount in portaine and left his personal affairs to take care of them selves so that he might devote all his time in Mr. Ran Gall's interest.—[Washington Cor. Phil. Times.

# THE EMMA MINE SCANDAL

PEGENT DEMANDS FROM THE REPUBLICAN PRESS FOR GEN. SCHENCK'S REMOVAL.

Gen. Schenck is a man of signal ability, but

Gen. Schenek should be recalled at once, and allowed to explain if he can afterward. - [Worcest His action is censurable, and it seems as if

the better course of policy for our Government to adopt in the matter would be to recall the present representa-tive.—(Auburn Advertiser (Rep.) Really the President must lose no time in

recalling Mr. Schenek before he sacceeds in ruining, for good and atl, the reputation of American Ministers abroad. [Springfield Union (Rep.) It was disgraceful for a high plenipotentiary

Abread. There is no excuse for it, and there should be a solid rebuke to Gen. Schenok from Washington, unless self-administered in his voluntary resignation.—[Brook-lyn Union (kep.) We hope Gen. Schenek will appreciate the

predicament in which he is placed, and extracate both binself and the country from it by a prompt resignation. If he will not resign, then he should be removed.— [Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Kep.) The next Minister we send to London will

be suspected at every turn until he proves himself above suspected. The only reparation we can make for this wrong is to call Minister Schenck home without delay. The Government will become a voluntary partner in his disgrace if he be allowed to remain.—[Philadelphia inquirer (Rep.) Assuming that Secretary Fish has treated the

Subject up to the present time as a newspaper sensation and that he has no desiral from the Minister, an explaination should at once be demanded by the Secretary. Its plannative being to recall on the distinct ground of the dishonarable connection of Gen. Schenck's name with the twingle.—[Newburgh Journal (Rep.)] Clearly, Minister Schenck stands convicted,

on his own testimony, of a remarkable act of imprudence, to call it by no worse name. He has nost the respect of the irritian public to ac great an extent that it seems to us he ought, in justice to his own countrymen, to resign and come home. If he cannot be made to see his duty in that fight, the President would do well to recall him.—

[Troy Times (Rep.)

Now that the facts are ascertained, Schenck's recall is imperative. He has disgraced the American Government and American people as long as ne should be permitted to do so. The American Government campot who out the personal and official disgrace which Gen. Schenck has brought upon himself and the high position be bolds, but it can free itself and the American people from all responsibility for it by his immediate dismissal—(Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

# PUBLIC OPINION.

Good! The Apaches have shot an Indian

find. Ex-Gov. Foote of Tennessee advocates the renomination of President Grant for a third term. Foot and Mosby for a third term! The thing may be considered done.—(Rochester Democrat and Chronicie, (Rep.)

The chances are all against the nomination of a New-York man for the Presidency by the Democratic Kational Convention. New-York, it must be conceded, has had her full share of honors in that line for some years past.—[Albany Express, (Rep.)

We second Mr. Blaine's plans most emphatically, sed trust that his suggestion will be acted upon by the country before it is too late. If the matter is pro-trastinated a few years longer, the balance of power that will then be held by the Church of Rome will be more powerful than ever, and might be used effectively to provent the passage of this amendment.—[Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

The Bepublicans in the Senate, if they are as The Republicans in the Schule, it they are as sound as they claim to be, and have the courage of their convictions, can pass some measure such as Secretary Bristow will undoubtedly recommend to prepare the way for resumption. Then let the House take the responsibility of passing or defeating it. Both parties will have their eyes on the Presidential election, but that eacht to put both on their good behavior.—[Boston Horard (Ind.)

THE LATEST FROM BOWLES. Somebody says Whitelaw Reid will retire from The New-York Tempors on the lat of January; that he has had his resignation tendered to him. Sam Bewice has already nominated Charles Francis Adams to the place.

#### MUSIC.

DR. VON BULOW'S CONCERT. The third of the musical sofrees at Chickering Hall, and the last of Dr. von Bülow's present cours of evening concerts in New-York, took place last night There was a crowded house, a cordial audience, and a unusually bright and perfect performance. The pro-

gramme was as follows:

Messrs. von Bülow, Damrosch, Mollenhauer, Mataka, and Bergner.

It was a charming selection and brought the beautiful series of concerts to a worthy close. Spohr's trio is a fine specimen of this master's best work, having all the awectness of melody and the suavity of style for which he is so justly valued, and not throwing into prominence the characteristic defects which threaten him with such early oblivion. In a piece of chamber music like this we are hardly conscious of the everlasting sum and exasperating polish which distigure larger compositions. On the contrary, the ness and qualities which ruin a symphony adorn a trio, and here we can heartily enjoy the prolonged unwinding of uscions barmonies and carefully rounded phrases. The interest of the work rises till the last, and the Finale reaches a vigor of expression which Spohr does not very often attain. In the Audante (second movement), with its rapid and claborate variations woven by the plane upon the melody simultaneously sustained by strings, we have an excellent example of Spohr's deltness in the construction of intricate designs, and we need hardly say that the planist gave a magnificent interpretation of it, almost surpassing himself in grace, delicacy, and clearness, as well as in that firm grasp of the whole meaning of the composition which we have before spoken of as one of the most extraordinary merits of his playing. The Schumann quintet, which closed the programme, is universally recognized as one of the finest compositions of its class in existence; melodious, clear, compact, beautifully instrumented, finished in all its details, elevated in character, and perfectly balanced. It is a rare pleasure in New-York to hear it at any time; it is a privilege long to be remembered to hear it done as well as it was last night. The playing of the quartets, tric., &c., has steadily improved since the first night, and the audiences have grown more and more appreciative.

The tremendous series of variations by Brahms, which Dr. von Billow chose for his only solo piece, was a happy hit. The twenty-five numbers of the series are all very short, very ingenious, very interesting, and surprisingly unlike one another, and they give the planist the fullest opportunity to display his intelligence and his technical ability under every conceivable condition. They are by no means mere show paces, however, for they never cease to be good music. Dr. von Billow made an extra ordinary effect both with the variations and the great concluding Puzue. Recalled with great enthuslasm, he

sonata for piano and violencelle in B flat, Opus 45, Mr. Steddard's songs were all good and all well chose and well placed. He was most successful in Schumann's "Widmung." It was interesting to compare Lisza's "Du bist wie eine Blume" with Rubinstein's setting of the same words which hiss Cronyn gave us on Wednesday. Liszt is much deeper, but the majority of the audience doubiless preferred Rubinstein.

brought Mr. Berguer back with him, and they gave

beautiful rendering of the Andante from Mendelssohn's

#### GERMAN OPERA.

The second season of German opera will begin on the 13th, instead of the 13th, and will comprise only eight nights and one matinee. The first opera pr sented will be " Lohengrin," the sale of seats for which is to open on Thursday.

#### OBITUARY.

### CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR.

Christopher O'Connor, well-known among the sporting classes both in this country and in Europe, died ast evening about 6 o'clock, at his residence at No. 154 West Fifteenth-st. He was seen at the theater on Mon-day night, and then appeared to be in his usual health. He took a severe cold on Tuesday, which rapidly ran into inflammation of the lungs. All Thursday night he was very low, and fears were entertained that he could not survive until morning. His strong constitution en abled him to cling tennolously to life, but he continued to sink, and died last evening. Mr. O'Connor was born and reared in the Sixth Ward. From his youth he was deeply interested in sporting matters, but of late years his attention has been directed especially to bil liards. Together with Daniel Bryant, he backed John C Heenan when he went to England to meet the champion Thomas Sayers in the prize ring. Mr. O'Conner took ar active interest in Heenan afterward, and was foremost in having his remains brought to this city for burial. Mr. O'Connor's billiard-room, at No. 60 East Fourteenthst, was one of the largest in this city, and was frequented by the most noted sporting men of the day. He was an intimate friend of the late John A. Kennedy, and also of James Kelso. Mr. O'Conner always took great interest in the champlonship billiard ontests, and was foremost in getting up the tournaments of last and this year. When William Cook, the English billiard chempion, came to this country Mr. O Connor furnished him with a private room for his practice. He also assisted Mr. Cook in making his match with A. P. Rudolphe, and gave him a benefit at his rooms before he returned to England. Mr. O'Connor was between 45 and 50 years of age, and was much respected in the circles in which he moved.

# LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S WORK-EXPENSES OF THE COURTS.

At the opening of the session of the Senate Committee for the Investigation of City Departments committee for the investigation yesterday, the counsel of Benoit & Wood demanded an investigation of the charges made by Mr. Penn. Senator Booth, Chairman of the Committee, said that any further investigation should be made by the Department of Docks, and it was announced that Col. Mechan had demanded a bearing before that Department.

Edward D. Gale, attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, after explaining the dottes of his office, said that no work had been done by the Bureau since September, on account of a difficulty between the Departments of Law and Pinance, involving the ques tion whether or not the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes belonged to the latter Department. There was no money to pay messengers to serve processes, of which there were 3,500 ready to be served. There should be, Mr. Gale said, an appropriation to pay messengers, or a service fee of \$1 should be established The appropriation for next year was \$6,000; the sum of \$1.800 ought to be given for the payment of three mes sengers. In that case, \$4,000 or \$5,000 would be col-

lected and turned over to the city.

Thomas Beesé, Clerk of the Superior Court, said that revious to 1872 over 800,000 a year was paid for clerks previous to 1872 over \$80,000 a year was paid for cierks and attendants. Since that time the business of the Court has increased nearly three fold. The appropriation for next year was \$17,000 less than for 1875. On Secount of the increase of business the expenses of the Court has increased from \$49,300 in 1860, to \$175,000 at receiving the court of the increased from \$49,300 in 1860, to \$175,000 at 1860, to \$175,000 at 1860, to \$175,000 at 1860, to \$175,000 at 1860, to \$180,000 at 1860,

iam P. Prentice, sitorney of the Board of Health, without P. Frentice, attorney of the Board of Health, said that about 3,500 actions were brought by that Board yearly, only 600 of which came to indgment. These actions were brought against nuisances, and the saits were discontinued when the unbances were abated. The penality was \$2.0, but few of the penalities were collected. The costs were generally paid. he penaity was \$30, but lew of the penaits whetever ofted. The costs were generally paid.

Nathaniel Jarvis, jr., Clerk of the Court of Common cleas, testified that all the attendants were obliged to be in duty whether the Court was in session or not. The northly pay-roll was about \$41,000. The number of lerks and attendants was to be reduced.

The Committee will meet again to-day.

# PRINCETON ALUMNI ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Alumni Association of Princeton College was held last evening at Delmonico's, at Fifth-ave, and Pourteenth-st. Parks Godwin occupied the chair. A letter was read from Prof. Arnold Guyot, LL.D., stating his inability to be present and address the Alumni. Cyrus P. Brackett, M. D., Professor of Physics, made an address on recent researches in magnetism, electricity, and light. Capt. Nicoll of the boat crew said that twelve men were in training for the University and Freshman crews. A resolution was offered favoring the removal of the Greek-letter societies from Princeton College. H. L. Cole said that the opposition to these societies was born of a gigantic misconception. The societies, so far as be knew, had in view literary or social ends, or both. The Faculty had carried their mistaken idea too far. The breaking up of the societies was really the work of the trustees of the college, who required the matriculation pledge that no student should By reference to the cata loin a secret society. logues of the leading societies, one could see how many prominent men had belonged to them, showing that they had not ruined all their members. Mr. Cole said that Dr. McCosh Rad written to him that his prejudice sgainst secret societies was based upon what he had seen of

secret political organizations in Ireland. Henry M. Alexander, a member of the Board of Trustees, said that the piedge should either be enforced or aboinshed. The students should not be dealt with unjustly. The question would probably be settled this month. Among the Alumni present at the meeting were Dr. Remsen, John A. Stewart, H. M. Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Nevins. C. Scribner of the firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co.; D. Paton, Surrogate Hutchings and H. L. Colo.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875. The committee appointed to consider the proposals of the Right and Left Centers as to the time of the elections and meeting of the new Chambers, have agreed to report in favor of the dissolution of the present Assembly in December, the exact day to be hereafter fixed. They have also decided to recommend that the general elections be held on Feb. 20, and the new Chambers convoked March 7.

## THE GREAT POWERS AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875. The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a special telegram from Berlin which contains the following details in regard to the negotiations in the Turkish insurrection question: Count Andressy, the Austrian Prime Minister, has submitted to the Government at St. Petersburg the proposal he was intrusted to draft. In it he enumerates the reforms Turkey should promise to the insurgents, and the guarantees the Great Powers should demand for their fulfillment. Prince Bis-marck and Prince Gortschakoff have discussed the leading points of this document, and expressed their approval thereof. As soon as the three Imperial Governments have definitely accepted the proposal, the other Powers of Europe will be invited to participate.

### THE MALAYANS PREPARING FOR WAR.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875. Advices have been received here from Penang to the 19th of November. A servant who was captured by the Malayans at the time of the murder of Mr. Birch, the English Resident, has succeeded in making his escape and returning to the British headquarters. He reports that the Maharajak Lela is constructing strong stockades for defense, and the latter declares that the Malayans will resist the English to the uttermost. Sir William Jervois, the newly appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, is at Penang. The preparations for attacking the Malayans are making rapid progress.

#### THE GERMAN PENAL CODE.

PRINCE BISMARCK THREATENS TO RESIGN. BERLIN, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875. In the Reichstag to-day the bill amending the Penal Code was under consideration.

Herr Lasker opposed the political clauses aimed at of-

uses similar to these of Count you Arnim. Prince Bismarck declared that the matter would not permit any delay. If stricter disciplinary rules were not passed he could not take the responsibility of continuing in the Ministry of Foreign Affaira.

The House decided to discuss the political clauses at a fall sitting on the second and third reading of the bill The other clauses were referred to a Committee.

#### EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA. LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4-1 a. m. A deputation waited on the Earl of Derby

esterday evening and urged the intervention of the Gov ernment to prevent Egypt from nunexing Abyssinia. Lord Derby said in reply that he thought there was no reason to believe that Egypt contemplated annexation which would be most unwise for financial reasons. He believed the violation of Zanzibar's rights by the Egyptians was probably the result of a mistake.

#### THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

London, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875. Col. Owen has resigned his position as Centennial Commissioner, Col. Herbert Sandford and Prof. Archer, Director of the Edinburgh Museum, have been appointed joint Commissioners.

Pauls, Friday, Dec. 3, 1875. The municipality of Paris has contributed \$6,000 toward the subscription to send a deputation of French workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition next year.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Dec. 4.-Parliament will not med prifer than usual.

Madrid, Dec. 3.-The Premier Canovas del Castillo will assume the Ministry of War while Ger Jovellar is in the North as chief of the King's staff. London, Dec. 3 .- The weather in England has been intensely cold. Wesley Richards, the wellknown gunmaker of this city, is reported to have been frozen to death while on a shooting excursion.

# DR FULTON RESIGNS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM DEOPPED-THE LETTER OF EESIGNATION-WITHDRAWAL OF MANY MIM-BERS OF THE CHURCH.

A business meeting of the members of the Harson Place Baptist Church was held last evening. The Rev. Dr. Fulton, who presided, read a long letter, staling the church while charges were pending, but if they were withdrawn and he could leave with a clear record, he would do so without delay. The chairman of the committee to which those charges had been referred, after consultation with his associates, moved that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. This motion was carried, and then Dr. Fulton said that he considered the committee's action equivalent to a withdrawal of the charges. He then read the following letter of resig-

nation:

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: With undiminished love for Christ and His children, and with unfaltering faith in God's purposes and plans, and with a pleasure greater by far than I experienced when I accepted the pasiorate of the Hauson Place Baptist Churen, I now greater by including the Manson Place Baptist Church, I now surrender it, and present my resignation, to take effect in famary, 1876. I remain, in the bonds of Caristian love, as ever your brother in the Lord. JUSTIN D. FULTON.

One of the members then moved that the resignation be accepted immediately. A vote was taken, and it was declared lost. Dr. Fulton then said that he would not remain, and urged a reconsideration of the vote. This was moved and lost. The poster then stated that under no circumstances would be concent to remain. He requested his friends to accept his resignation and show their affect tion by doing so. The vote was finally reconsidered and the resignation was accepted. About 75 members of the church, including some of the most influential members then tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

# SAVINGS BANKS.

The trustees of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, in Tryon-row, after their meeting last Saturday, when they resolved to require the 60 days' notice for the withdrawal of deposits, and to receive no more deposits, communicated their action to Superintendent Ellis of the Banking Department, at the same time requesting that he would allow them one week in which to decide whether the bank should resume or go into liquidation. This was given. In the interval it is stated that vexations suits have been commenced, and after much deliberation it was concluded to be the best policy to go into liquidation. The deficiency reported by Mr. Reid, the bank examiner, amounts to \$22,700 (which is about 5 per cent on the amount of deposits), about \$9,000 of which is for interest due depositors since July

Isnac V. Prench, a lawyer in William-st., has been ap pointed receiver of the People's and Contral Park Savings Banks. The total amount of their liabilities will not exceed \$250,000. Mr. French will enter upon the discharge of his duties this morning. He is a young man, but is said to have had considerable experience in banking

# MURDER OF A SCHOOL GIRL.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.-In Rutland, six miles from this city, Tuesday afternoon, Sarah Conklin, fourteen years of age, while returning from school through a piece of woods, was mardered. When the body was found it was supposed the girl had received a fall, which caused her death. Yesterday an officer from this city visited the spot, and found indications that the girl ind been nurdered, and strong evidence against a boy sixteen years old, named Rutar, who lived near the scene of the nurder. It is believed that he attempted an outrage, and failing in that, killed the young girl with a small hammer. He was tracked to and from the spot, and a hammer was found which fits the indenture in the gri's forhead. He has been arrested.

# SERVICE TO HONEST CURRENCY.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is the representa-THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is the representative newspaper of America—standing confessedly at the head of public Journals in this country if not in all countries. The Tenune is not a Republican organ. It is thoroughly independent, and although we frequently differ from its policy and principles we accord to its editor straight-forward honesty. Its utterances to which we have called attention are therefore worthy of the attention of all clinens and voters. No more truthful statement of the status of William Allen and Samuel Cary has come from any source during the campaign, and no severer castigation has been administered to these dishonest demagogues than the flaggelation they received at the hands of The Terbune.

# PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Continued from First Page

it, but I confess I find it hard not to be, when I remember how fully Mr. Beecher and others know about my past connection with the church, and about the circumstances which separated me from it. There were a great many mambers of Plymouth Church a great deal more useful than I ever was, but I do not believe there was any one more faithful to it or more fond of it than I was not to the beginning of 1871, when I became acquainted with the great wickedness which Mr. Beecher had committed in his relations with Mrs. Tilton. I did not seek this knowledge. It came to me from others, as Mr. Beecher was well aware. But, after that, it did not seem prachle for me to go to the church and hear him preach, or to take the sacrament from his hands, and I stopped diding so. But at the same time, and for years afterward, he was very often at our house, sometimes two or three times in a day; and, though I saw him only occasionally, when I did see him he scenned to be in dreadful distress over the great sig which he had committed, and full of remores and angiush on account of it, and of what I then thought was true contrition.

I always urged him to confess to the church as fully as he had done to my husband and to myself; and I felt that if he did, with as deep and heart-moving a grief as he showed before us, the church would forstive him. Cartainly I should have then gone back to it, and, as I thought, should have honered him all the more for such a noble act of confession and reparation. But till he was willing to do that, something within me, which it seemed right for ne to obey, would not allow me to be in has charch as I had been before. I could not with any satisfaction hear him preach of purity and Christian joy while I knew of his accret agony and his acknowledged had had indeed the did not so elsewhere for worship and the sacrait, but I confess I find it hard not to be, when I remembe

but hidden sin.

That I did not go claewhere for worship and the sacram at weas almost wholly owing to him. He begged me again and again to come back to Plymouth Church, and said it would comfort and strengthen him so much to see m: there; and when I said that I could not till he had acknowledged his sin, and so atomed for it as far as he could, he was said and depressed even to tears. Yet if I went away from Plymouth Church to any other, while he was all the time coming to our house, it would of course exerte attention, cause suspicion, and embarrass could, he was sad and depressed even to tears. Let 11 went away from Plymouth Church te any other, while he was all the time coming to our house, it would of course excute attention, cause suspicion, and embarrass him very much as well as my busband, who was then irring hard, under Mr Beccher's constant urgency, to keep the awtol secret from the public. I should not know what to say if I was asked the reason for it; and it might be the means of doing great injury to those whom I wanied to shield and help. Mr. Beccher, too, had more than any other represented to me the Christian religion; and to bring represent upon him seemed an injury to it. So I abstained from going claewhere, lost It should harm him and indirectly bring things to light which he was all the while afraid would become known, and which it did not belong to me to disclose. I think now that I did not belong to me to disclose. I think now that I did not belong to me to disclose. I think now that I did wong in allowing myself to be moved as much as I was by such considerations. I know that I lost much goldance and strength which I might have gained. But the circumstances were such as few have ever been placed in; and I did what I seemed to be constrained to do at the time. Certainly I did it from no motive but one of kinduces to Mr. Beecher, and to all concerned with him. My faith in the Lord was not interrapted, though I sometimes wonder that it was not; nor my habit of prayer; and as soon as the necessity which seemed to be upon me was removed. I went again, gladly to the services and sacraments of the Couron of Christ, and have hed great comfort and pleasure, as well as strength, from them

sacraments of the Church of Chrisi, and have had great confort and pleasure, as well as strength, from them ever since.

Mr. Beecher surely ought to be the last man in the world to blame me for what I did in his behalf. He knows that I could not speak the truth more perfectly than I have spoken it here, if I was standing this moment before God's throne of judgment. When Mr. Tilton's name was dropped by von, two years ago, I told Mr. Beecher that I was afraid you would some time want to drop mine in the same way; and he then most earnessly assured me that it should never be done; that he would see to it himself that I should never be in any way injured by his church. It is very likely known to all of you that as late as June, 1573, he wrote about me to my husband words which at that time I thought were sincere, and which gave me pleasure, though I know they were extravagant, and far beyond my merits. "Your noble wife has been to me one of God's conforters. It is such as she that renew a waning faith in womanhood." This was after be knew as well as he knows now of my long absence from church services on his account.

If does not seem to me in the least right that you should now accuse me before the public of five years' voluntary absence from the church and entire disuse of Christian ordinances, when, in point of fact, the disuse of Christian ordinances, when, in point of fact, the disuse of Christian ordinances, when, in point of fact, the disuse of Christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of Christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of Christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of Christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of Christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of christian ordinances, when, he point of fact, the disuse of christian ordinances, when, he po his very soul giving way.

THE CHUECH'S LETTER ANSWERED IN DETAIL. As to the other parts of the letter, there are a great many things in it which are incorrect and injurious, all of which it is not worth while to refer to, but some of which I may mention. You say that I might have brought a charge against the paster, in consequence of my knowledge of his wickedness with Mrs. Tilton. Per-hans I might; but it did not seem my part to do it, when there were gentlemen in the church who knew the facts almost as well as I did, and when the knowledge which I and about them had come to me in confidence. It was

had about them had come to me in confidence. It was right for me, I feit, to use such knowledge when the law required it, or in self-defense, or in vindication of others. But I never wished to make what he had conicssed to me a means of attack upon Mr. Beceiver, cruelly as he has treated as since we could no longer keep his secret. I do not know but I should have been afraid to do it in any case, since my hasband's experience in one of your meetings showed how violent your anger might become, and I have not a man's strength.

You complain of me that I did not ask for a trial by the church. I did not know that I was my business to do that. I was not conscious of having done anything to make a trial necessary or suitable. The Committee notified me that they should recommend dropping my name; and I appeared and protested against it, on what I thought were sufficient grounds. I was at that time certainly a member of the caurch; and it seems to me it was your business to put me on trial if you thought I was stating what was not true. I should not have shrunk from it; but I did not know that I was under obligation to ask to be tried, or that it would be considered that I had torfeited a privilege it I did not.

load to be then, or that it would be considered that I had forfeited a privilene it I did not.

You complain that I would not answer questions, in connection with my protest against your proposed action. I declined to answer questions at that time, and in that place, because neither of them appeared to me suitable. The Moderator of the meeting himself declared the proposal to put thou out of order. But I not only did not decline, I offered, at the same time, to answer any questions afterward to be put by your officers or committee. I think no one can feel, certainly no lady, that I was wrong in my unwillingness to be suidicinly and publicly cateenized, on so painful a subject, before so large an assembly. But I was and am ready, as I then said, to answer any questions, at any time, which the proper committee may wish to ask, and to which I may give delincered and correct replies.

erate and correct replies.
You almost make it a point against me that I was rep-

You almost make it a point against me that I was represented before you by counsel. I am a woman, entirely unaconstomed to reading or speaking in public; and, as my bushand preferred not to go to your meeting with me. I asked my friend Mr. Pryor to go as my escort, and toreal my letter for ms. I never supposed there could be any objection to this, or that it needed any stretch of courtesy in you to allew it.

You say out, so far as the church or the committee know, I had never made any statement impugning the purity of Mr. Beccher except in a court of insite. But in that very court I had stated, under oath, that I had made precisely the same statement which I had since made in my protest to you, long ago, to one of the leading members and officers of your church, tolling him that Mr. Beccher's sin was adultery, and that he and Mrs. Himm had both confessed it to me. If the statement was a slander, I had declared the fact of my ottering the standar before all the world, and roight months ago have been easiled to account for it.

You say that I restified in the court of justice under compulsory process. Indeed I did; and nobody who does not have to pass through the same sort of painful.

You say that I testified in the court of justice under compulsory process. Indeed I did; and nobody who does not have to pass through the same sort of painful trial will ever know how hard it was for me to submit to the compulsion of the court. But that compulsory process was one that compelled me to tell the truth and nothing else, however reluctant I might be to declare it. I testined as I did, in view of all the penalties of false

process was one that compelled me to tell the truth and nothing clae, however reluction I might be to doclare it. I toatind as I did, m view of all the penalities of Inlos swearing in this life and the next. There was no process of the court to compel me to testify what I did it was not exactly and dreadfully true. I do not believe that any torture could have made use do so, much less the just and kind face of Judge Notlson. I never knew before that talse swearing in a court of justice is an offense which the Church of Christ is unwilling or unable to punish. And if you think that I lied in that public manner and in that solemn hour, that I lied in order to miner the minister whom I had loved as much as any of you, and whom I had done my very best to upneid and conject of the tree dismail years, through the time of an angusts which he was carefully hilling from you, you could the hore, I think, to have true and condemned me, matead of dropping my name.

You say that the rule under which my name was dropped has been applied in about fifty cases, with no remonstrance from anybody, and you try to make the impression that these cases were in substance similar to mine. I never knew before that in any single case the rule had been applied when the member affected protested against it, much less when he afleged the adultery and false swearing of the pastor as the reason for his absence. I suppose now that in these other cases there was no remonstrate, and no such accusation; and that the presenting of my protest, and the decarations made in it, which was itself a horrible wickedness if it was not justifiable by the facts, make my case a plain exception.

I will not point out other matances whore you seem to me to state times theory retry and infairly. But I ought, the such in the marry five years since I have been absent from your worship and sacraments none of you have ever admentished me or remonstrated with me, or sought to use the sightest influence to bring me back to the church, unless when we worked me, because

#### QUESTIONS FOR THE COUNCIL. My proposal to you in my previous letter was that you

should unite with me in calling a council of churches, before which you should state your reasons for your action and I should state mine, and which should impartially judge between us. That proposal I understand you to have accepted. The questions thus coming up for decision ought, I should think, to be these:

conduct of Mr. Recoher been justified by the evidence which I have had?

Second: If they have been justified, ought I still to have attended his ministry and received the Sacrament from his hands, while kept by the reasons which I have stated from withdrawing from the church?

Third: When I had stated to the church my reasons for being absent from the services and had protested against being dropped from its roll, ought I to have been thus dropped, without further trial and with neither censure nor recommendation?

Fourth: If I was improperly removed from Plymouth Church, will the council give me a certificate of the fact, upon which I can enter another church?

I am not, perhaps, well able to judge whether the six questions which you propose to me to have submitted to the council cover the same ground with these of mine. Yours appear to me less distinct, perhaps because I do not understand them so well, and mine to take up more directly the points of Isane between us. I suppose it is my right to have something to say about the questions to be anomitted; and accordingly I propose that yours be submitted, as you put them, and that those of noine be added to them. In this way, I think, the whole case between us will come up, and the questions which yours.

When you notify me of your acceptance of this proposition, will you please also to send me the natures of ten or twelve churches which you would wish to Invite to the council, with two or tiree experienced and wise ministers who are not now in the pastoral office, as I am informed is customary! Then, I will add as many more to the list, of such as may be known to me to be of good standing in the denomination and with the Christian publis, and the letters of invitation can at once he sent out. Respectfully yours, and the letters of invitation can at once be see and the letters of invitation can at once be see EMMA C. MOULTON.

### EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO FACTORY.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHARLES NELSON AT PAST

NEW-YORK DESTROYED-A WORKMAN KILLED, The residents of East New-York were awakened early yesterday morning by the sound of an explosion and the trembling of the earth. Many persons reshed into the streets, supposing that an earthquake had occurred, but a dense cloud of smoke and dust which arese from the vicinity of Baltie and Elder-sts. Indicated that an explosion had occurred. Upon reaching the spot it was discovered that the torpedo factory of Charles Nelson was in ruins. The factory was in a vacant lot Nelson was in ruins. The factory was in a vacant lot apart from all other dwellings. It was a frame structure about 100 feet long and 25 feet wade, and in it were stored about 100,000 torpedoes. The persons who are usually employed in the building are Camries Nelson, the owner, and three workmen. They usually begin work at 7 a.m. it is the business of one of the men, Angust 8 Wanke, to attend to the lighting of the fires, the sweeping out, and the preparation of the building for the day's work. He went to the place as usual, about 6 a.m. yesterday, and the explosion occurred soon after he arrived. It is not known whether his cardelessness in the discharge of these duties, or some other cause, induced the catastrophe. Those who saw the explosion state that suddenly the building appeared to be lifted from the ground, the roof was torn off, and the walls were left standing in a shattered condition. In one corner of the ruins the workman was found, unconscious. One arm had been blown off, his breast had been crushed in, and his head and face were blackened with powder so that his features were unrecognizable. He

## THE SUNNYSIDE DISASTER.

CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST - THE OFFICERS AND CREW EXONERATED FROM ALL

BLAME. RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 3 .- Coroner Edward McKenzie concluded the inquest on the body of Mrs. Walker, one of the Sunnyside victims, last evening. Vice-President Joseph Cornell of the Citizens' Line tes tified that the boat had been thoroughly overhauled on the dry dock two months ago and was considered sound in every respect. Capt. Teson and all the officers employed by the Company were experienced, capable, and trustworthy men. Capt. Teson testified to the facts previously given, and reiterated the statement regarding the neglect shown by the steamers Weehawken and Walter Brett. He said the Sunnyside rang her bell and blew the whistle, and persons on board called for assist-The life-boat was capsized by three men,

pilew the whistle, and persons on board called for assistance. The life-boat was capsised by three men. Duffy, McGork, and Sanford, who jumped into the boat when it was filled with women. Mrs. Walker, Capt. Teson said, was one of the women in the life-boat; afterward picked her up alive, but she died soon after; did all that morfal man could do to save her. Jucob Burhans, mate; Abran Purcell, engineer; Watson Dutcher, pilot, and Theron More, watchman on the Sannyalde, gave their version of the allair, sustaining the evidence of Capt. Teson.

Walter Dument, who labored so heroleally to save the unfortunate persons, testified; Reside at West Park, Ulster County; about 2 o'clock was awakened by the ringing of bells and cries for assistance from the river; went to the river, took my boat, and rowed out; went to the pilot-house and took six passengers ashore; on the second trip rescued six or seven more; after landing these helped the captain to construct a rone ferry; went with my toost to the steamer, and with the aid of the rope ferry we got all the rest ashore; did not see the lifeboat capsize. John F. Mackey, brother-in-law of Mrs. Walker, identified her body. The Jury rendered a verdiet that Mrs. Charlotte A. Walker came to her death by the capsizing of a boat and subsequent expessive, such capsizing being caused by the reckless acts of Sanford, McGork, and Duffy, contrary to the orders of the captain and mate. The verdiet exponentes the officers and crew of the Sunnyside from all blame. The body of Mrs. Walker was sent home from here hast evening. The owners of the Sunnyside have now hearly abandoned all hope of saving anything from her, and it is likely she will be a total loss. Vice-President Cornell estimates her value at \$125,000.

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities.

For Saturday, in the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, stationary barometer and light rain.

For the Guil Status, falling barometer, higher temperature, easterly winds, with cloud and rain.

For Tennessee, the Ohio valley, the upper lake region
and the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys,
falling barometer, south to east winds, warmer, cloudy
and longry weather and occasional light rain or snow.

For the lower lakes and the Middle States, stationary or
falling barometer, northeeast to south-wast winds, warmer,
cloudy, or parily cloudy weather, and possibly light rain
on the Atlantic coast.

For New-England, falling barometer, slightly warmer,
parily cloudy weather, north-west to south-west winds.

For the canal regions of New Lorgand Vicini, the

For New-England, failing baronacter, slightly warmer, partiy cloudy weather, north-west to south-west winds. For the canal regions of New-J risey and Virginia the temp-rature remains above freezing.

The Onto will fall slightly and the Lower Mississippi remain stationary.

Cautionary signals will be discontinued at the lake stations after December 15.

# CELEBRATING ELECTION RESULTS.

The German Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York celebrated the resuits of the recent election in this city by a banquet at the Arion Club-house, in St. Mark's-place, last evening. The fine ball room of the club-house was selected for the dising ball, and as it was brilliantly lighted, and the walls were tastefully decorated with flags, the effect was very pleasant. Ex-Judge A. T. Dittenhoefer presided, and after the dinner had been eaten made a few which were very warmly received and was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause. The regular toasts of the evening were then responded to as regular toasts of the evening were then responded to as tollows: "The President of the United States," by Surveyor Sharpe; "Our Party," by ex-Gov. Edward Salomon: "The City of New-York," by the Hon. Salem H. Wales: "Our Guests," by the Hon. Isaac H. Bolley; "The German Republican Central Committee," by 1r. Muhr; "Our Recent Victories," by William A. Darling; "The Judiciary," by Charles Goepp: "The Legislature," by James W. Husted; "The Army and Navy," by Charles S. Spencer; "The Press," by Col. James S. Pudney; "The Ladies," by Willard Bullard.

#### DENIAL OF THE POWERS OF THE EXCISE BOARD.

N. Goldschmidt, proprietor of the Tivoli Gardens at No. 16 St. Mark's-place, was before the Excise Commissioners yesterday on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Ex-Judge Curtis, for the defendant, objected to the proceedings on the ground that the Board of Excise had no legal existence; that the Mayor had no right to appoint the Commissioners, and that the Board had no authority to decide whether or not there had been a violation of the Excise law, which was the province only of a court of law. The Board of Excise had merely discretionary power, and could revoke a license only when a court of law had decided that the law had been violated. He demanded a trial by jury. The objections were overroled, and Capt. McCullagh and Officers Sullivan and Kennedy of the Seventeenth Precinct Police testified that they had witnessed the selling of liquor on Sanday, Nov. 28. The hearing was adjourned until on Thursday

THE MEMPHIS CITY BONDS ISSUED IN 1868. MEMPHIS, Dec. 3 .- In the case of Bondholders against the City of Memphis the Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided-first, that the \$1,000,000 of bonds issued by Mayor Leftwich in 1868 was legal, but the excess, \$135,000, was illegal, as he was only author ized to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000; secondly, that though the bonds had been sold at a greater discount than six per cent, the transaction was neither illegal nor usurious, and the city can neither plead usury nor scale the bonds; thirdly, that the city is compelled to levy taxes to pay interest on the bonds issued prior to 1875, notwithstanding the new Charter limits the amount to be levied.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER IN THE PALACE HOTEL. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 .- At the Palace Hotel this afternoon, a young man calling hinself 8. H. Harrington requested Hopkins & Hatey, money brokers, to send \$3,750 in greenbacks to his room at the Palace for exchange. The firm sent a boy with the money, accompanied by officers, their suspicions being excited. The officers waited outside, while the boy sent into Harraugton's room. First: Have my convictions in regard to the guilty | boy was counting the money to him he was attacked by

conduct of Mr. Beecher been justified by the evidence which I have had!

Second: If they have been justified, ought I still to have attended his ministry and received the Sorament have attended his ministry and received the Sorament from his hands, while kept by the reasons which I have

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the United States Supreme Court today on motion of Mr. Geo. B. 109-bard, Elbridge G. Lapham, esq., of Canandsigua, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this

ourt. Case No. 62—Richard M. Wallach et al., appellants, against ohn Van Risewick, —The argument of this case was concluded by Mr. Albert Pike of counsel for the appellants. Case No. 63—Labau S. Majer, plaintiff in error, agt. Clark W. Upton, assignee, &c.—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Charles Hitchcock of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. L. H. Boutell for the defendant in error. Case No. 64.—Thomas Pitta executor, &c., appellant, agt. The liver and Lake Shore Stramboat flue, &c.—The argument of this cause was begun by Mr. H. F. Canfield of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Ashæy Pend for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday.

#### ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following decision as to the status of Acting Assistant Surgeons in the army is announced: Acting Assistant Surgeons are entitled to the arms protection in their positions, also to the same respectful subordinate conduct, and to the same military court sy from enlisted

#### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Dec. 3,—Information received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, reports his arrival at La Paz, Mexico, on Oct. 29, 34 days from Henolulu, in the flaship Pensacola. He reports affairs all quiet at La Paz and vicinity. The present government under Cul. Velesco is working quietty and efficiently. Rear Admiral Almy expected to sail about Nov. 15 for Mazatlan. The health of the officers and crew of the Pensacola was read.

good.

Paymaster George P. Hendee is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Department in place of Paymaster L. A. Frailey, detached from duty in that Bureau, and placed on waiting orders.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3 .- The managers of the coal mines at Picton have given their employes no tion of 12% per cent from the 1st inst.

So prevalent and so fatal has consumption become that it is now everywhere drashed as consumption of humanity. And yok, in their formative stages, all primone complaints may be readly relieved and controlled by reserving promptly to Br. JANNE EXPECTORATE a curative special adapted to southe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay if fammation, and loosen and remove all adapted to southe and strengthen the bronchial tibes, and flammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. I certain remedy for asthma, and also for coughs and colds

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.—Spirits Turpontine steady at 34c. Resin firm at \$1 423 for Strained. Tar-steady at \$1 70.

#### LATEST SHIP NEWS.

(For other Ship News see Fifth Page.)

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N. C., with index and pess, to Win. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Speedwell (of St. John, N. B.), Tower, Bonsies 18 days, with salt. MEMORANDA.

Brig Frate (Ger.), from Campeachy for Hamburg, was spoken Nov. 28, lat. 28, long. 84 (by schr. Anule Bliss, at Mo-bille Dec. 2, from Portland), with captain, mate, and two men sick with fever. Would try and get into Pensacola. DOMESTIC PORTS.

PORTLAND, Ms., Dec. 3.—Arrived, steamship Nova Scotland
(Br.), Richardson, for Liverpool. Cleared, brig David Bugbes,

for Cardenas.

TYBER, Ga., Dec. 3.—Arrived, steamship Leo, Daniels, from New York, Sailed, sinps Joseph Fish. Stackpole, for Laverpool; Lawtence Brown, Williams, for do.; George Bell. Ross, for do. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3 .- Arrived at the Pusses, steamship

New OBLEANA, Dec. 3.—Arrived at the Passes, stramable Knokerbooker, from New-York; silly Serion, from Liverpool. Satiod strainship Marina, and ship Nunquan Dormio, Cleared, ship Arcturns; and bark Droming Louise, for Liverpool, Bustron Dec. 3.—Arrived, steamship Aries, from Philadelphia; Berss, from do.: Nervus, from New-York; sehr, Marina, R. Tower, town Virginia. Cleared, steamship Baravia (Br., Montand, for Liverpool; brigs Dawn (Br.), for Liverpool; G. M. Jones (Br.), for Ballimore.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—Arrived, steamships Wm. Lawrence, from Boston; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Puladelpha; bark Ceres (Nor.), from Rotterdam, Saded, bark Stormy Petrel, for Belfast, FOREICA PORTS.

FOREICA PORTS.

CARDENAS, Dec. 1.—Arrived, schr. Adv F. Whitney, from Portland. Arrived Nov. 50, bark Chris E. McClivery, from St. Jobb, N. B.; bug H. Houston, Griffin, from Now-York, HAYMA, Dec. 2.—Salled, steamship Columbus, Reed, for New-York.

New-York.

Schr. Lels, from Boston for Prince Edward Island, is ashore at Babnico, N. S. (No particulars).

Boston, Dec. 3.—The schr. Nouparell, 40 tons burden, Capt.,
Emmons, left here for Seeigwick at 2 o clock yesterday morn.

A Famous Medical Institution.

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as 'household words.' His wenderful remedies, his pamphiets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The Trines, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our renders may goin from it some idea of the vast propertions of his business and the merits of his mediches. He has at Buffalo a manmouth establishment, appropriately named 'The World's Dispuisary,' where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to allow at the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Dector is a man of a large mediance.

cal experience, and like extensive knowledge of materia medicals been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land."

If you would patronize Medicines accentifically prepared by a ballied Physician and Chemist, use Da. PIRECES FAMILE MEDICINES. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cicansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy. Pleasant Purgative Peliets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic, Favortic and Cough Remedy. seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic, Favort Prescription, a remely for debilitated fermies, Extract Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complished and an inequalled i timbent for both human and borse finds while his Dr. Sage's Catarra Remedy is known the world or as the greatest specifie for Catarra and "Cold in the Head ever given to the public. They are sold by Druggists.

MARRIED. EASTMAN "STAFFORD—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. I, by Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Frederic M. Eastman of Roslyn, L. I., and Lelia, daughter of the late Lothrop P. Statherd of Now-York.

Stationd of New-York.

IDDINGS—HONIE—On Thursday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D., Charles F. Iddings of Orango, N. J., to Viola, daugster of N. B. Hoxte of Brooklyn.

IDE—OffIEN—In Brooklyn, on the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., Charles W. Ide to Fannie Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden.

THOMPSON-HOLLISTER—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 1, at the South Reformed Church, Fifth-ave. and Twenty-first, by the Rev. Howard Crosby, B. D., W. Prall Thompson and Grace, daughter of John Jay Hollister of New Rochelle. WELLS-STURGES-In Southport, Coun., on Dec. I, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. L. Wells, H. Maria Sturges to Wm. Lowndes Wells, M. D., of Now-Rochello, N. Y. No cards.

#### All Notices of Marriages must be indured with full name and address.

KNOWLES-On Thursday, after a short illness, Mary P., beloved wife of Frederick C. Knowles and daughter of Jacob beloved wife of Frederick C. Knowles and daughter of Jacob S. Moore.

S. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, 21.7 West Twenty-first-st., on Monday, Dec. 6, at 11 a. m.

MERRIT—At Eackaway, N. J., Doc. 2, Mrs. Sarah L. Merrit, draughter of Joseph H. Reach.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Monday, Dec. 6, at 10 a clock. Train leaves foot Barolay at., N. Y., at 7:15.

OAKLEY—At Chiselburst, Kent, Eugland, on the 15th all, after a few hours' filness, Miss Louisa Oakley, in the 85th year of his age.

SEYMOUR—At Anburn, N. Y., yesterday morning, James S. Seymour, esp., in the 85th year of his age.

Mr. Seymour was born in Harthood, Comm. in 1791. In 1817 he was chosen Cashier of the filled of the state of the state.

President, Ho was a before the filled of the filled at Cashier and President. Ho was a man of atteiling integrity.

TITUS—bec. 3, at her residence in Brooklyn, Sarah B. Titus.

was a man of atering integrity. TITUS - Dec. 3, at her residence in Brooklyn, Sarah B. Tisas, daughter of the late John and Mary Ustick Titus, formerly of this city, in the 75th year of her are. Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, James H. and Thomas W. Titus, are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Hights, ou Monday, at 2 o'clock

# Special Notices.

Bartlett's " Centennia!" Boulevard and Street Lamps ors in piace of printed or enameled from accurres a reflect-and manel list. r. Property owners truly say: "Nothing for the maney adars of much to the appearance of the streets or city." Street size, \$5; honleverd, \$e; reflectors additional, Discount to the trade. Factory salesroom: No. 569 Broad way, corner Pilnee st., New Yors.

Don't Lose Your Hair! "CHEVALTER'S LIFE FOR ie HAIR restores gray hair periodly, stops his la tatonce, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the autiful. Sold by all druggists. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.

"Where the general health is impativel," observe Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and readmanting effects of a regular daily course of this Oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold fit capsuled imperial Haif-Pinta, \$1, by all Druggists. Solo Consiguees, ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., London. Solo Agents for the United States, JOHN F. AENRY, CURRAN & Co., New York.

Eighteenth Ward Council of Municipal Reform will meet THIS (Satarday) EVENING, Dec. 4, 8 o'clock, at Ger-mania Hall, No. 200 Third-ave. Subject for conversation. "The late action of the steard of Aldermea in subg the city for \$2,000 salary (each) for services as Supervisors." Tst.payers and others invited to attend.

others invited to attend.

Post-Office Notice—The MAILS FOR EUROPK for the west endang SATURDAY, Dgc. 4, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TLESDAY, at 4,30 a.m., on WEDNES DAY at 4 a.m., on THURSDAY at 1130 a.m., and near URDAY at 6:30 and 1130 a.m. T. L. JAMES, P. M. Sulphur Haths. Timotate original hotair sulphur and medicated vapor baths, established 1820, cure rhounstian, cruptions of the skin, colds, fevers, &c. 31 Ulinton pt., 6th-si. THE SUN.

SUNDAY EDITION WILL BE OUT TO-MORROW, Dec. 5.

For sale by all newsmen at 3a.